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MALVERN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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# ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1957





M A L V E R N U R B A N D I S T R I C T

A N N U A L R E P O R T S

FOR THE YEAR 1957

by

H. F. GREEN, M.A., M.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

and

HUGH L. WHITWHAM, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector



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Chief Public Health Inspector

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT, THE COUNCIL HOUSE, MALVERN.

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The Council House,

Malvern.

November, 1958.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report for the year 1957.

Your Health Inspector later in this report refers to the unobtrusive methods of carrying out the work of the Department and the way in which it relates to many of the aspects of everyday life. It is, therefore, my concern to say something of one of those aspects of which we are not normally aware.

Old people are, it is known, more prone to accidents than persons of any other age group. One of the commonest accidents is fracture of the hip. It was decided to investigate what had happened within the population in respect of this accident. Enquiries were made of all cases of fractured hips admitted to Worcester and Malvern hospitals during the year 1956. Information was obtained concerning the circumstances of the patients at the end of 1957, and an estimate was made in terms of hospital "costing" of the charge to the community of admission of these patients to hospital and of their treatment while in hospital. Fifteen women between the ages of 55 and 87 broke their hips as a result of accidents in their homes. The total cost of treatment of these women in hospital and of some of their home nursing was over £7,400 and the average cost per case more than £490. (These figures are based on average weekly costs of patients in the hospital to which they were admitted).

Their average stay in hospital was approximately 26 weeks. It is estimated that at the end of 1957 the condition of these fifteen patients was as follows:- Three who lived an independent life before the accident were still self sufficient; two who were independent before hand were no longer able to care for themselves; eight had required care before and after the accident; and two had died. Many of these accidents could have been prevented by fore-knowledge of the normal process of ageing in women, and by their living in suitable surroundings.

Some degree of arthritis of the hips and knees in women over the age of 70 is so common that for most purposes it is best considered to be universal. Many, if not all lose their "joint sense" in the big toe and the ankle with the result that they have to rely upon their sight to remain upright when getting out of bed and finding their way about. Old persons for this reason become disorientated at night and will frequently fall as they try to get out of bed and are then unable to move until found in the morning. Another consequence of arthritis of the hips and/or knees is inability to raise the feet more than an inch or sometimes less from the ground without a conscious effort. It is, therefore, important that old people should live in a house where there are no small obstructions on the floor. Finally old persons lose their capacity for physical work at a fairly constant rate i.e. by about ten per cent for each five years of their lives. In considering then, the ideal physical surroundings in which an old person should live we would suggest firstly, that there are no steps or even small obstructions on the floor of their bungalows; secondly dark corners should be avoided; thirdly that a switch should be arranged on the bed in such a manner that the light in the bedroom is automatically switched on as they get out of bed. Finally it is suggested that the provision of showers properly designed would be agreeable to most old women who are frightened of getting into a bath unless they can be helped



in and out by an able-bodied assistant. This last suggestion is somewhat revolutionary. Personal enquiries of old people suggests that most persons at the age of 60 to 70 who can still get safely into a bath refuse to contemplate any other means of bathing, but most old people who are beyond getting into a bath would be only too pleased to have the use of a shower provided that the spray is directed from the wall diagonally and provided that the mixed valves are thermostatically controlled. They would then be able to control the amount of the body under the spray by standing or sitting nearer to or farther away from the wall. Some such ideas as these outlined above may help to reduce the enormous cost to the community of accidents in old people. Much additional thought must be given to the general problems that an increase in the number of old persons will present to the community at large. These observations of mine should be considered in conjunction with Mr. Whitwham's comments.

The general health of the community during the year 1957 was satisfactory until September. Warnings had been received in June that an epidemic of influenza of a new type A might spread through this country. The first cases in southern Worcestershire occurred at the beginning of September. Cases were occurring in the schools at the beginning of October and by the middle of November most people had been infected. The incidence proved highest in the secondary schools and less in the infant departments. The younger members of the teaching staff were affected almost to a man. As influenza is not a notifiable disease it was not possible to provide a fair estimate of the total number of persons affected. Certain other respiratory viruses were identified in the population at the end of the autumn and this further complicated the picture. In October 1956 one old person died of broncho-pneumonia which was probably the result of a respiratory infection, while in October 1957 three persons died of pneumonia, i.e. one old person of broncho-pneumonia, one old person of influenzal pneumonia and one school boy died of influenzal pneumonia. During the last quarter of 1956 five notifications of primary pneumonia were received whereas in the last quarter of 1957 six were received. It appears, therefore, that Malvern was fortunate in that the epidemic of influenza occurred at a time when it was not very virulent.

I should like to thank the many persons who helped me by letting me have the information given in this report about old people.

H. F. GREEN.

Medical Officer of Health.



# STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE AREA

|                                                     |      |      |      |             |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|-------------|
| Area of land and inland water                       | .... | .... | .... | 7,400 acres |
| Registrar General's estimate of resident population | .... |      |      | 24,880      |
| Number of dwelling houses                           | .... | .... | .... | 7,220       |
| Total number of assessments                         | .... | .... | .... | 8,289       |
| Rateable value at 31. 3. 58                         | .... | .... | .... | £310,809    |
| Sum represented by a penny rate at 31. 3. 58        | .... | .... | .... | £1,239      |

## EXTRACT FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

|                                                                      |      |      |      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|
| Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)            | .... |      | 16.8 |
| Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still-births)                   | .... | .... | 7.8  |
| Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)           | .... |      | 0.12 |
| Death Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)                 | .... |      | 9.4  |
| Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)                     | .... | .... | 21.0 |
| No deaths in 1957 were attributable to puerperal or maternal causes. |      |      |      |

## COMPARABLE DATA FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, 1957

|                                                    |      |      |      |
|----------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|
| Live Births (per 1,000 total population)           | .... | .... | 16.1 |
| Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still-births) | .... | .... | 22.4 |
| Death Rate (per 1,000 home population)             | .... | .... | 11.5 |
| Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 live births)        | .... | .... | 23.0 |

## DEATHS

| <u>Causes of Death - All Ages</u>                       | <u>Total</u> | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| Tuberculosis (Respiratory)                              | 2            | 1           | 1             |
| " (Other)                                               | 1            | 0           | 1             |
| Cancer (all forms)                                      | 43           | 19          | 24            |
| " (of Lung and Bronchus)                                | 5            | 4           | 1             |
| Diseases of the Heart and Arteries                      | 152          | 69          | 83            |
| Respiratory disease (excluding Tuberculosis and Cancer) | 24           | 14          | 10            |
| Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer (non-malignant)              | 1            | 1           | 0             |
| Hyperplasia of Prostate                                 | 1            | 1           | 0             |
| Congenital Malformation                                 | 2            | 0           | 2             |
| Violence                                                | 10           | 6           | 4             |
| All other causes                                        | 30           | 14          | 16            |



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

### Water Supplies

There are two main sources of Malvern Water. First a deep borehole at Bromsberrow which has been sunk in new red sandstone. It provides an abundant and good water supply showing an average total hardness of 17. It is not contaminated in any way. The second is water collected from the hills around the British Camp, the reservoir lying in a hollow in these hills. This supply is more in the nature of a standby than a main supply, and the analysis is typical of hill water, that is, containing few "Solids in Solution" and having a low total hardness.

Regular monthly samples have been taken by your Surveyor and the reports have been uniformly satisfactory. An average report is given below.

#### MALVERN WATER.

##### Physical Characters

17th September, 1957.

|         |                  |
|---------|------------------|
| Colour  | Colourless       |
| Odour   | None             |
| Deposit | (slight) pH 7.3. |

##### Chemical Examination (Results expressed in parts per million)

|                                                          |                   |      |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------|
| Solids in Suspension                                     | (dried at 100° C) | NIL  |
| Solids in Solution                                       | (dried at 180° C) | 250  |
| " " "                                                    | After ignition    | 200  |
| Chlorine present as chloride                             |                   | 23   |
| Hardness - Non-Carbonate                                 |                   | 35   |
| Carbonate                                                |                   | 135  |
| Total                                                    |                   | 170  |
| Ammoniacal Nitrogen                                      |                   | 0.01 |
| Albuminoid Nitrogen                                      |                   | 0.05 |
| Nitrate Nitrogen                                         |                   | 6.1  |
| Nitrite Nitrogen                                         |                   | NIL  |
| Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27° C. (N/80 Permanganate) |                   | 0.40 |
| Toxic Metals                                             | None detected.    |      |
| Residual chlorine                                        |                   | 0.01 |

No faecal coli have been found in any waters sampled at source or elsewhere in the piped water system during the year.

The monthly bacteriological examination of water taken from various points in the town was uniformly satisfactory.

### Water Supply from Wells.

Only a few houses are supplied with water obtained from shallow wells. Samples are submitted from time to time to the Laboratory for analysis. One sample of well water was taken during the year 1957 and was chemically and bacteriologically unsatisfactory.

Number of wells closed during the year - 1.

### Public Cleansing

This work is carried out under the direction of the Surveyor. The disposal of household refuse is undertaken at the Guarlford Sewage Works by means of tipping. Street sweeping in central area daily, elsewhere once weekly. Cesspool emptying by mechanical means as required.

### Swimming Baths and Pools

- (a) Public swimming pools and baths - Public pool owned by Local Authority.



- |     |                                                               |   |                   |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| (b) | Privately owned swimming pools<br>or baths open to public     | - | None              |
| (c) | Action taken to ensure the<br>satisfactory condition of water | - | Routine Sampling. |

# GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

## Laboratory Services

Chemical analysis is carried out, as before, by arrangement with the County Laboratory at the County Buildings. Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Worcester Royal Infirmary.

## Clinics

There are none provided by this Authority.

The following clinics are provided by Voluntary Committees in Malvern on behalf of the County Council:-

## Infant Welfare Centres

|                                               |                             |                 |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| "Sydenham Villa"<br>Newtown Road.             | Tuesdays                    | 2.0 - 4.0 p.m.  |
| Free Church Hall,<br>Malvern Link.            | Wednesdays                  | 2.0 - 4.0 p.m.  |
| Methodist Church Hall,<br>Lansdowne Crescent. | Fridays                     | 2.0 - 4.0 p.m.  |
| Village Hall,<br>Lower Wyche                  | 1st Tuesday<br>in the month | 2.45 - 4.0 p.m. |

The following clinics are provided by the County Council:-

## Ante-Natal

|                                   |                          |                |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| "Sydenham Villa"<br>Newtown Road, | 1st and 3rd<br>Thursdays | 2.0 - 4.0 p.m. |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|

## Eye

|                                   |                                      |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| "Sydenham Villa"<br>Newtown Road. | As required<br>(by appointment only) |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|

## Speech Therapy

|                                   |                                                           |                |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| "Sydenham Villa"<br>Newtown Road. | Thursdays<br>(cases referred by<br>School Health Service) | 10.0 - 12 noon |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------|

## Minor Ailments

|                                   |                                  |                   |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| "Sydenham Villa"<br>Newtown Road. | Fridays<br>(schoolchildren only) | 9.30 - 10.30 a.m. |
| Chase County Secondary<br>School  | Wednesdays<br>(during term time) | 9.30 - 10.30 a.m. |



# PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following table shows the number of infectious diseases notified during 1957.

| <u>Disease</u>        | All Ages | 0- | 1- | 2-  | 3-  | 4-  | 5-        | 10-       | 15- | 25- | Ages<br>N.K. |
|-----------------------|----------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|-----|-----|--------------|
| Scarlet fever         | 3        | -  | -  | -   | -   | 1   | 1         | 1         | -   | -   | -            |
| Whooping cough        | 50       | 5  | 4  | 4   | 3   | 6   | 21        | 3         | 4   | -   | -            |
| Ac. Poliomyelitis:    |          |    |    |     |     |     |           |           |     |     |              |
| paralytic             | 2        | -  | -  | -   | -   | -   | -         | -         | 1   | 1   | -            |
| non-paralytic         | 2        | -  | -  | 1   | -   | -   | 1         | -         | -   | -   | -            |
| Measles               | 193      | 4  | 7  | 17  | 16  | 17  | 75        | 32        | 21  | 4   | -            |
| Dysentery             | 1        | -  | -  | -   | -   | -   | -         | -         | -   | 1   | -            |
|                       | All Ages | 0- | 5- | 15- | 45- | 65- | Ages N.K. |           |     |     |              |
| Ac. Pneumonia         | 10       | -  | 1  | 3   | 1   | 5   | -         |           |     |     |              |
| Food Poisoning        | 1        | -  | 1  | -   | -   | -   | -         |           |     |     |              |
|                       | All Ages | 0- | 5- | 15- | 25- | 45- | 65-       | Ages N.K. |     |     |              |
| Tuberculosis:         |          |    |    |     |     |     |           |           |     |     |              |
| respiratory           | 13       | -  | 1  | -   | 7   | 3   | 2         | -         |     |     |              |
| meninges & C.N.S.     | -        | -  | -  | -   | -   | -   | -         | -         |     |     |              |
| other                 | 2        | -  | -  | -   | 1   | 1   | -         | -         |     |     |              |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | 1 case.  |    |    |     |     |     |           |           |     |     |              |

There was no undue incidence of any infectious disease during the year.

## PROPHYLAXIS

### Diphtheria Immunisation

|                                                             | <u>Ages 0 - 4 years</u> | <u>Ages 5 - 14 years</u> | <u>Total for Year</u> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Children who received a full course of primary immunisation | 221                     | 19                       | 240                   |
| Children who received a re-inforcing injection              | 17                      | 73                       | 90                    |

Number of children who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1957, (i.e. from 1st January, 1943).

| Age at 31.12.57           | 0 - 4 years | 5 - 9 years | 10 - 14 years | Total under 15 |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| No. of children immunised | 1,035       | 1,594       | 1,301         | 3,930          |



Smallpox Vaccination

270 children under the age of one were vaccinated this year, being 71.0 % of the number of children born during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47.

No action was taken under the 1951 Amending Act of the National Assistance Act.



The Council House,

Malvern.

November, 1958.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Report for the year 1957, which records details of inspections made by your Public Health Inspectors, and action taken, with informative comment and statistics where applicable.

Annual Reports, by their nature and purpose, are not intended to contain details such as are included in reports submitted monthly to Committee. It is accepted, however, that apart from being mainly a set of tables, they serve a most useful purpose, if no other, (and this may be of special interest to new members of the Council) in that they outline some of the functions of the Health Department. In doing so they emphasise that this service can be very much a personal matter to members of our community by having a direct influence on their lives, since the duties of the Health Department, though prescribed by law, are for the most part carried out informally and unobtrusively and relate to a wide variety of environmental and social hazards of everyday life in the home, place of work, public resort and in shops and premises where food is prepared, sold or consumed. Most of what I am concerned to say on these subjects is contained in the following pages, under the appropriate headings, but there is something which ought to be said here, since it is predominant in the minds of all Sanitarians, particularly in this age of unprecedented scientific progress and attainment.

It is this: that the standard of fitness relating to dwelling-houses, (which, I submit, is at present a very much lower standard than was prescribed as far back as 1919), should be revised and amended in the light of our present day outlook in education on matters relating to personal hygiene and public health. Surely the time has arrived when every dwelling should possess the amenities of a fixed bath, a domestic hot water system and indoor sanitation as an essential requirement. In considering these basic demands, one recognises and appreciates that the Council have made a magnificent effort during the past ten years or so, not only in providing 1,434 new houses, but also in making it possible for private enterprise and individuals alike to build homes of their choice in construction and design. The Ministry of Supply have, in addition, made a valuable contribution in building new houses to meet the needs of post-war development in Malvern, which can be classified as a progressively growing town, changing somewhat in character in the process, as may seem inevitable.

Progress during this past decade has not been restricted to the provision of new houses. Advancement in our standards of life by which, not only the present but future generations are meant to benefit, are catered for by the Education Committee of the Worcestershire County Council in the building of The Chase Secondary Modern School and by implementing their policy of the improvement and modernisation of some of the older school buildings.

In recent years a number of modern factory premises planned for efficiency and the health and comfort of persons employed therein, have been erected by the Ministry of Supply, also by private enterprise on the Council's industrial estate at Spring Lane, Malvern Link.



Owners of food shops, multiple and private, as well as proprietors of some of our catering establishments, including the Council, have not been found lacking in reconstructing their premises and installing up-to-date equipment, now looked upon by the enlightened public as an essential and notable feature in the handling and preparation of food. It is to their great credit that initiative has been so expressed. Malvern can very well boast of its modern provision shops.

Significant in the wider field of progress in public health matters, public conveniences have been built at three sites readily accessible to the principal shopping centres, thus providing much needed amenities in the town. The main sewerage system will be improved by the laying of the new relief sewer from Malvern Link to the disposal works at Guarlford.

By the strenuous assiduity of the Streets Committee, the Council have persisted in their efforts and to the best of their ability, considering the financial limitations imposed by restricted capital expenditure during the period under review, in the paving, channelling and drainage of our roads, and in the carrying out of private street works. The "unadopted" road has become the exception, and from a public health standpoint this is most commendable.

Continuous progression since the war years in our development towards higher standards of life is undeniably evident, however indirectly some of the examples thus enumerated may seem in their impact on the individual. Fundamentally, it is the individual with whom the health worker is closely associated, especially so with regard to the condition under which he lives. It is against this background that we often meet with frustration on matters of health education, particularly when domestic arrangements are inconsistent with some of the present day standards which are statutory requirements in factory, food shop and catering establishment.

The task which lies ahead is presented in the desire for speeding up the policy of improving the old houses which do not possess the amenities provided in the new house.

Malvern differs from the majority of the industrial towns of the Midlands and the North, where a congestion of streets comprising terrace and back-to-back type houses, often with sanitary accommodation at the end of the street, are to be found. In contrast, most of the smaller dwellings in Malvern, built prior to 1939, consist of detached or semi-detached cottages, well spaced, often with fairly large gardens, which facilitate improvement by building additions in the form of a new scullery and bathroom. When this can be achieved the resultant accommodation compares most favourably with new development and planning in house construction.

It is estimated that there are 800 to 1,000 houses in Malvern capable of modernisation. The Council resolved to make Improvement Grants in August 1954 and since that time works of improvement and conversion completed apply to only 36 small dwellings and 13 flats, hence my concern about progress in relation to the improvement of sub-standard housing accommodation, which regrettably lags behind, despite the incentive offered by monetary aid.



## SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

|                                                  |      |      |      |      |                   |
|--------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|
| Inspections of Movable Dwellings                 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 56                |
| " " Shops                                        | .... | .... | .... | .... | 436               |
| " " Factories                                    | .... | .... | .... | .... | 219               |
| " " Bakehouses                                   | .... | .... | .... | .... | 21                |
| " " Restaurant Kitchens                          | .... | .... | .... | .... | 89                |
| " " Outworkers Premises                          | .... | .... | .... | .... | 16                |
| " " Slaughterhouses                              | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1,058             |
| " " Butchers Shops, P.H. Meat Regs               |      |      | .... | .... | 792               |
| " " Stables and Piggeries                        |      | .... | .... | .... | 39                |
| " " Dairies                                      | .... | .... | .... | .... | 246               |
| " " Ice Cream Premises                           | .... | .... | .... | .... | 146               |
| " " Food Shops                                   | .... | .... | .... | .... | 573               |
| " " Fish Friers Premises                         |      | .... | .... | .... | 19                |
| " " Places of Public Entertainment               |      |      | .... | .... | 39                |
| " " Schools                                      | .... | .... | .... | .... | 27                |
| " " Licensed Premises                            | .... | .... | .... | .... | 40                |
| " " Public Conveniences                          | .... | .... | .... | .... | 86                |
| Special Visits, Advisory Interviews etc.,        | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2,210             |
| Visits re Infectious Disease                     | .... | .... | .... | .... | 27                |
| Rat Infestations                                 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 312               |
| Atmospheric Pollution                            | .... | .... | .... | .... | 6                 |
| Miscellaneous                                    | .... | .... | .... | .... | 146               |
| National Assistance Act                          | .... | .... | .... | .... | 50                |
| Housing Including Inspections of Dwelling Houses |      |      | .... | .... | 872               |
|                                                  |      |      |      |      | <hr/> 7,525 <hr/> |

## COMPLAINTS

The Register shows that 465 complaints were received during the year under review, these having reference to the following matters:-

|                                          |    |
|------------------------------------------|----|
| Blocked and Defective Drainage           | 48 |
| Defective Closet Accommodation           | 6  |
| Insanitary Conditions of Dwelling Houses | 46 |
| Smells from Public Sewers                | 8  |



|                                   |     |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Smells from drains                | 6   |
| Accumulations of Offensive Matter | 6   |
| Non-collection of house refuse    | 9   |
| Verminous premises                | 30  |
| Wasps nests                       | 27  |
| Infestations of Rats and Mice     | 181 |
| Miscellaneous                     | 98  |

Despite difficulties which continue to exist in getting essential repairs remedied following investigation of a complaint, it is noteworthy that informal procedure succeeds in the majority of cases. Only in one instance was it necessary to serve a Statutory Notice.

#### HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954.

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No action was required to be taken under this enactment.

#### RENT ACT, 1957.

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This Act came into operation in July, 1957 and repealed the provisions of that referred to in the previous paragraph. In the main it provides for the decontrol of house rents of privately owned properties the rateable value of which is above certain limits and permits increase of rent of houses which remain under control. The maximum increased rent being twice the gross value when the landlord is responsible for repairs, other than internal decorations. In cases where the landlord is responsible for or has agreed to do internal decorations, the rent may be increased two and a third times the gross value. If the tenant is responsible for all repairs, it is one and a third times the gross value.

The tenant may oppose notice of rent increase if he is of the opinion the house needs repair, and he must acquaint the owner by proper notice. The landlord may then do the repairs forthwith, or give a written undertaking to do the required work, again, by special notice. At the expiration of six weeks, if no agreement has been reached or the repairs have not received attention, the tenant may apply to the Local Authority for a Certificate of Disrepair.

Twelve applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received; seven of these were investigated, inspections of the properties concerned were made and the details reported to the appropriate Committee, by the end of the year. Four proposals to issue Certificates of Disrepair were served. Two undertakings to execute the needful work were received and two Certificates of Disrepair were issued.

Whilst the number of formal applications received is only small, numerous enquiries were dealt with, which called for much patience and tact on the part of the staff, since the average person is very confused by the need to obtain and complete the prescribed forms of notice.

#### SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT

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##### DRAINAGE AND SANITARY FITTINGS

|                                                |      |      |      |     |
|------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|-----|
| Number of houses and premises redrained        | .... | .... | .... | 6   |
| Repairs or amendments to existing drains       | .... | .... | .... | 49  |
| Drains or gullies unstopped or cleansed        | .... | .... | .... | 84  |
| Length in yards of stoneware drains laid       | .... | .... | .... | 840 |
| Length in yards of heavy cast iron drains laid | .... | .... | .... | -   |
| Manholes provided                              | .... | .... | .... | 41  |
| Manholes repaired                              | .... | .... | .... | 28  |



|                                                 |       |       |       |     |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| Intercepting traps fixed                        | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9   |
| Fresh air inlets provided or repaired           | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31  |
| New gully traps fixed                           | ..... | ..... | ..... | 63  |
| Gully curbs provided and repaired               | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24  |
| New soil pipes and ventilating shafts provided  | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28  |
| Soil pipes and ventilating shafts repaired      | ..... | ..... | ..... | 53  |
| Water tests applied                             | ..... | ..... | ..... | 132 |
| Smoke tests applied                             | ..... | ..... | ..... | 39  |
| New W.C. pedestals fixed                        | ..... | ..... | ..... | 62  |
| W.C.'s unstopped, cleansed and repaired         | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19  |
| Existing flushing cisterns repaired             | ..... | ..... | ..... | 43  |
| New flushing cisterns fitted W.C.'s.            | ..... | ..... | ..... | 74  |
| Joints between W.C.'s. and flush pipes repaired | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14  |
| New W.C. apartments provided                    | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19  |
| New urinals provided                            | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2   |
| Lavatory basins provided                        | ..... | ..... | ..... | 64  |
| Baths provided                                  | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29  |
| New impervious sinks provided                   | ..... | ..... | ..... | 56  |
| Sinks repaired or refixed                       | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14  |
| New waste pipes fixed                           | ..... | ..... | ..... | 152 |
| Waste pipes trapped, repaired or unstopped      | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8   |
| Cesspools and stagnant ditches cleansed         | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3   |
| W.C. apartments cleansed                        | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10  |
| Septic tanks provided                           | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4   |

#### MISCELLANEOUS

|                                                        |       |       |       |     |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| New roofs                                              | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16  |
| Roofs repaired                                         | ..... | ..... | ..... | 42  |
| Eaves gutters renewed, cleansed or repaired            | ..... | ..... | ..... | 68  |
| Rainwater pipes provided, repaired or unstopped        | ..... | ..... | ..... | 67  |
| Damp walls remedied                                    | ..... | ..... | ..... | 89  |
| Walls repointed or repaired                            | ..... | ..... | ..... | 131 |
| Ventilation under floor provided                       | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11  |
| Yards paved                                            | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17  |
| Paving of yards repaired                               | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29  |
| Floors of rooms relaid                                 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 44  |
| Floors of rooms repaired                               | ..... | ..... | ..... | 71  |
| Rooms cleansed, distempered or repapered               | ..... | ..... | ..... | 140 |
| New windows provided                                   | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46  |
| Windows repaired and/or made to open                   | ..... | ..... | ..... | 53  |
| New sash cords provided                                | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46  |
| Window sills repaired and provided                     | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31  |
| Doors provided or repaired                             | ..... | ..... | ..... | 82  |
| Staircases repaired                                    | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8   |
| Workrooms (including bakchouses) cleansed and repaired | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14  |
| Water service pipes repaired                           | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12  |
| Movable sanitary dustbins provided                     | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14  |
| Accumulations of refuse removed                        | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3   |
| Accumulations of manure removed                        | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1   |
| New ranges and stoves provided                         | ..... | ..... | ..... | 48  |
| Stoves and ranges repaired                             | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8   |
| Verminous rooms dealt with                             | ..... | ..... | ..... | 42  |



HOUSING ACT, 1949 (AS AMENDED) - IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

Twelve applications for Improvement Grants were received during the year 1957. Nine of these concerned improvements to small dwellings, and three in respect of proposals to convert a large residence into flats. Grants were authorised in each case, but the offer relating to the conversion was not taken up.

There is little to add to what has been stated under this heading in the report for 1956, except that there now exist several splendid examples of completed schemes, showing what can be done by way of improving the sub-standard dwelling house.

The owner/occupier, as opposed to the landlord is most interested in taking advantage of the financial assistance available. In these cases one is grateful to note the sense of pride in home ownership, at the same time record that gratitude is usually expressed for the help which made it possible to undertake the work involved to modernise the house.

HOUSING ACT, 1936 and 1937.

The following dwelling-houses, ten in number, were demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders, at the owner's expense:

49, Spring Lane, Malvern.  
Cromwell, Halfkey, Malvern.  
95, Court Road, Malvern.  
43, Old Hollow Road, Malvern.  
45, Old Hollow Road, Malvern.  
47, Old Hollow Road, Malvern.  
65, Old Wyche Road, Malvern.  
67, Old Wyche Road, Malvern.  
69, Old Wyche Road, Malvern.  
71, Old Wyche Road, Malvern.

As the result of informal action, No. 125, Tanhouse Lane, Malvern was demolished by the owner. No. 50, Spring Lane was demolished by the Council in the development of the Industrial Estate. Both houses were scheduled as unfit.

Demolition Orders were made in respect of the following properties:

Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, Old Hollow Road, Malvern.  
Nos. 9, 11, 13, 31, Victoria Walk, Malvern.  
No. 18, Link Terrace, Malvern.

OVERCROWDING IN DWELLING HOUSES

Only twenty new cases of overcrowding were either reported or discovered during 1957, compared with forty-seven in the preceding year. This increased the number to twenty-five, as five cases remained on our records.

Once again the cases mainly refer to overcrowding of rooms normally used for sleeping purposes in excess of the statutory "permitted" number.

During the year nineteen cases were abated, thus leaving six cases on record. Eighteen families were re-housed by the Council and one family found other alternative accommodation. The cases of overcrowding are placed in the following categories.:

|                                                                      |   |          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----------|
| (a) .... Increase where one family are sole occupants                | - | 7 cases  |
| (b) .... Increase where family is in lodgings                        | - | 6 cases  |
| (c) .... Families returning from abroad                              | - | 1 case   |
| (d) .... Married son or daughter making home with in-laws            | - | 10 cases |
| (e) .... Family making home with parents as result of Eviction Order | - | 1 case   |



Your Public Health Inspectors maintain a watchful eye on the welfare of aged and infirm persons who may be in need of care and attention, and often pay visits to such cases in company with a member of the County Welfare Officer's staff.

There is always the possibility of persons whose circumstances in life are such that they are quite unable to look after themselves properly, and as a result, become too much of a liability to friends or neighbours. In these cases your Medical Officer is kept closely informed.

#### MOVABLE DWELLINGS

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Eleven licences were granted under the provisions of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, authorising persons to station and use movable dwellings, which are usually trailer caravans. Nine licences covered the period of one year and two for only four months. Liaison with the Surveyor's Department in connection with development approval, required by the Town and Country Planning Act, has been continued.

#### DRAINAGE AND SANITATION

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Sanitary plumbing and drainage work has always been considered of first importance and calls for strict supervision. Frequent visits whilst work is in progress is considered to be the best means of maintaining a high standard of work. Builders are generally most co-operative, by arranging an appointment in order to discuss proposed alterations prior to the work being commenced, thus preventing avoidable misunderstandings as well as solving problems of a technical nature, which often occur.

Six dwelling houses were entirely redrained and the drainage systems of forty nine premises were partially reconstructed during 1957.

Four dwellings situated in the outlying parts of the town were provided with septic tank and filter disposal units.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASE

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Routine investigations are made on notification to the Medical Officer of Health of an infectious disease by medical practitioners. Contacts are traced and enquiries made in accordance with the usual practice or to meet the special requirements of the case and nature of the illness.

#### DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

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The arrangement made with the South Worcestershire Hospital Management Committee for steam disinfection to be carried out at St. Wulstan's Hospital has worked very well indeed. Articles of clothing and bedding exposed to infection or found to be verminous are put through the steam disinfectors and a charge is made on the basis per disinfectors load.

The number of rooms fumigated was 15 and 14 loads of bedding etc., were removed for steam disinfection. 4 loads of bedding and the goods and chattels of a room were destroyed.

Infestations of cockroaches, beetles, fleas, ants, silver fish, crickets, mosquitoes and flies have been dealt with at various premises, including dwelling houses, a restaurant kitchen and schools.

29 wasps nests were also destroyed.



## FACTORIES ACT, 1937 - 1948

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The provisions of the Factories Act, 1937 - 1948, which your Council has to administer, chiefly relate to the following matters:-

- (1) Factories where mechanical power is used.
  - (a) Provision and maintenance of sanitary conveniences for both sexes.
  - (b) The provision of means of escape in case of fire in factories.
- (2) Factories where mechanical power is not used.
  - (a) Cleanliness
  - (b) Overcrowding
  - (c) Ventilation
  - (d) Drainage
  - (e) Provision and maintenance of sanitary conveniences for both sexes.
- (3) Provision of means of escape in case of fire in factories, Fire Certificates are issued by the Clerk of the Council.

Your Public Health Inspectors liaison with the Chief Officer of the Worcester City and County Fire Service who causes a survey to be made of factory premises and subsequently furnishes this department with a report stating, when applicable, structural alterations and/or equipment needed to fulfil the requirements of the Act and compliance with the details set out in the Fire Officer's Report qualifies a Certificate to be granted. Six Certificates were issued during 1957.

- (4) Sanitary Regulations for Bakehouses.
- (5) Homework.

The following table shows the list of factories on the Register.

|                             |    |
|-----------------------------|----|
| Agricultural Engineers      | 2  |
| Bakehouses                  | 9  |
| Beer Bottle Washing         | 1  |
| Blacksmiths                 | 2  |
| Boot Repairing              | 15 |
| Saddlery                    | 2  |
| Builders, Plumbers etc.     | 34 |
| Cabinet Making              | 4  |
| Concrete Slabs              | 3  |
| Dairies                     | 5  |
| Dressmakers, Millinery etc. | 8  |
| Fireplace Manufacturers     | 1  |
| Furniture Manufacturing     | 1  |
| General Engineers           | 3  |
| Glass Syringes              | 1  |
| Hemp Drying and Processing  | 1  |
| Joinery                     | 13 |
| Laundry                     | 1  |
| Marine Dealer               | 1  |
| Motor Manufacturers         | 1  |
| Motor Repairs               | 25 |
| Organ Maker                 | 1  |
| Photographic                | 2  |
| Picture Framers             | 1  |
| Plant Repairs               | 1  |



|                                          |    |
|------------------------------------------|----|
| Printers                                 | 3  |
| Sausage Making                           | 16 |
| Saw Mills                                | 3  |
| Sheet Metal Work                         | 1  |
| Spectacle Makers                         | 1  |
| Stone Crushing                           | 3  |
| Stone Masons                             | 3  |
| Tailoring                                | 3  |
| Tarmac Manufacturing                     | 1  |
| Tinsmiths                                | 4  |
| Tool and Plastic Moulding                | 1  |
| Upholsterers                             | 5  |
| Vehicle Painting                         | 3  |
| Watch Repairers                          | 7  |
| Welding                                  | 3  |
| Wines and Mineral Waters                 | 3  |
| Wireless, T.V. and Electrical<br>Repairs | 11 |

The number of inspections made of factories are as follows, the table being in accordance with the requirements of the Home Office:-

| Premises                         | Inspections | Number of<br>Written<br>Notices | Occupiers<br>Prosecuted |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1)                              | (2)         | (3)                             | (4)                     |
| Factories (Mechanical Power)     | 77          | NIL                             | NIL                     |
| Factories (Non-Mechanical Power) | 142         | NIL                             | BIL                     |
| Total                            | 219         |                                 |                         |

Defects found in factories are as follows:-

| Particulars                                | Number of Defects |          |                                  |                                                                              |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                            | Found             | Remedied | Referred<br>to H.M.<br>Inspector | Number of Offences<br>in respect of<br>which Prosecutions<br>were instituted |
| (1)                                        | (2)               | (3)      | (4)                              | (5)                                                                          |
| Nuisances under the<br>Public Health Acts: |                   |          |                                  |                                                                              |
| Want of Cleanliness                        | 4                 | 3        | NIL                              | NIL                                                                          |
| Want of Ventilation                        | -                 | -        | -                                | -                                                                            |
| Overcrowding                               | -                 | -        | -                                | -                                                                            |
| Other Nuisances                            | 4                 | 4        | NIL                              | NIL                                                                          |
| Sanitary Accommodation:                    |                   |          |                                  |                                                                              |
| Insufficient                               | 9                 | 8        | NIL                              | NIL                                                                          |
| Unsuitable or Defective                    | 3                 | 3        | NIL                              | NIL                                                                          |
| Not Separate for sexes                     | -                 | -        | NIL                              | NIL                                                                          |
| Offences under Factories<br>Act            | -                 | -        | NIL                              | NIL                                                                          |



## SHOPS ACT, 1950

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Your Public Health Inspectors are appointed inspectors for the purposes of this Act and the Regulations made thereunder.

The following is a summary of Improvements and Repairs carried out at Shop premises during the year:

|                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Additional Sanitary Accommodation | 3 |
| Lavatory Basins Fixed             | 8 |
| Heating Installations             | 3 |

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

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### MILK SUPPLY

The following is a table of action taken with regard to the administration of:

The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 - 1954.  
The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 - 1954  
The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 - 1953  
The Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950

Numbers of Dealers Licences (including supplementary licences) issued during the year in respect of:-

Tuberculin Tested Milk: (1) Bottling 2 (2) Distribution 9

Number of Licences issued in respect of Heat Treated Milk:

|                            |     |                  |     |
|----------------------------|-----|------------------|-----|
| (1) Pasteurising Plants    | NIL | (2) Distributors | 9   |
| (1) Sterilised Milk Plants | NIL | (2) Distributors | NIL |

Refusal or revocation of registration of retailers or of licences for graded milk - NIL

Samples of raw milk are taken to the Public Health Laboratory, Worcester, for statutory, biological and bacteriological examination, details are given in the table following:

| Class                          | Number of samples taken for examination | Satisfactory | Number unsatisfactory |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Designated "Tuberculin Tested" | 121                                     | 121          | NIL                   |
| "Pasteurised"                  | 2                                       | 2            | NIL                   |
| Ordinary                       | 52                                      | 52           | NIL                   |

### Biological Tests

Biological tests were made in respect of 87 of the samples referred to in this table with negative results.

Statutory examinations carried out on 84 samples of milk were found to conform to the required standards.

2 samples of pasteurised milk were subjected to the Phosphatase test with satisfactory results. 3 informal samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act were found to be satisfactory. 45 milk containers, namely glass bottles, were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for rinse tests.



Distribution of milk within the district has continued to be generally satisfactory. 17 dairymen or milk purveyors (other than cow keepers) are registered as distributors.

246 visits were made to dairy premises for the purpose of inspections or to collect samples of milk on arrival from the place of production.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order, 1955 came into operation on the 21st March, 1955 which provides that all dairymen who retail milk in any part of the district must sell the milk under special designation, irrespective of whether the premises from which the milk is retailed are inside or outside the district, and, any other milk which is retailed outside the specified area from those same premises must also be sold under special designation.

#### ICE CREAM

The total number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream now stands at 83. There was 1 deletion by reason of the sale of this commodity being discontinued and 4 new registrations.

Ice-cream is not manufactured in the district.

Whilst most of the ice-cream is sold pre-packed, inspections are made as to the means of storage and method of dispensing this article of food. 5 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for analysis, all proved to be satisfactory.

#### FOOD HYGIENE - Bye Laws

The Food Hygiene Regulations 1955-56

A high standard of cleanliness in the handling and preparation of food as well as the conduct of persons engaged in this work can only be maintained by constant diligence to the task in observing the standards laid down by the Food Hygiene Regulations.

To achieve the best results from the administration point of view, it is felt that by the policy adopted in this department in the exercise of tact and patience, your Inspectors have gained the confidence of personnel, by informative conversation whilst carrying out day to day tasks, and in adopting a firm attitude by informal action when necessary.

There has been no falling off in the observance of statutory requirements either by the employees or employers and this observation can be regarded as satisfactory in every way.

Mention is made in the early part of this report of the improvement and modernisation of food shops and premises. This has not been confined entirely to the larger shops, as many of the small shopkeepers retailing food commodities have come to recognise the importance of what is required by the Regulations.

The following is a list of the various types of business, whilst the list is comprehensive, certain duplications are unavoidable.

|                          |    |
|--------------------------|----|
| Bakers and Confectioners | 19 |
| Butchers                 | 21 |
| Canteens                 | 11 |
| Confectionery and Sweets | 22 |
| Dairies                  | 5  |
| Fishmongers              | 10 |
| General Stores           | 14 |



|                                  |    |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Greengrocers                     | 18 |
| Grocers                          | 58 |
| Guest Houses                     | 12 |
| Hotels (Licensed)                | 11 |
| Hotels (Private)                 | 19 |
| Licensed Premises                | 35 |
| Restaurant and Refreshment Rooms | 15 |

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES

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The six privately owned slaughterhouses continue to be in use. These are small buildings and out of date in many respects. Therefore the notes under this heading in the report for 1956 are for the most part still applicable, since local policy for the future can not as yet be clearly defined.

The Worcester City Council convened a meeting in March, at which representatives of the Worcestershire County Council and fifteen District Councils within the County attended.

In his introductory remarks, the Chairman (Alderman T. S. Bennett) of Worcester City Council outlined the purpose of the conference by first referring to the publication of the White Paper (Cmd. 9761, May, 1956) in that it appeared to his Council that the proposals contained therein could not be considered adequately by individual Local Authorities, without consultation with their neighbours and in this connexion the County Council were invited, as they might ultimately be concerned as a Planning Authority.

It was recognised that as the result of the Government adopting the policy to allow provision of slaughterhouse facilities by both public and private concerns, local authorities had to consider how best this provision might be made for their respective areas. Since Worcester City Council had a plan to erect a new abattoir, it seemed appropriate to ascertain the views of other authorities who might support the scheme, and when requested, submit a joint report to this effect. At the conclusion of the conference, representatives of Local Authorities were asked to state their views. The majority were not in a position to make positive statements and many felt they must consult interested parties in the meat trade when regulations prescribing new standards for slaughterhouses were available.

In August, 1957 the Government published the recommended minimum standards and it was indicated that Draft Regulations would be laid before Parliament in due course.

The Public Health Committee gave full consideration to the subject and as a result were satisfied there was no case for recommending the Council to build a Public Slaughterhouse. In order to communicate the fullest informations to the local butchers, they were asked to attend a meeting at the Council House. The Chairman of the Public Health Committee presided and the Clerk of the Council and other officers explained proposals laid down by the Government as these had a special interest to owners of private slaughterhouses. Whilst it can be stated that the meeting served a most useful purpose, no constructive proposals were made.

Particulars of the private slaughterhouses are set out below:

| <u>Name of Occupier</u>    | <u>Address of Slaughterhouse</u> |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Messrs. G. C. Hewer & Son. | Moorlands Road, Malvern.         |
| Mr. R. Hill                | 311, Worcester Road, Malvern.    |
| Mr. T. R. Hope             | Lower Road, West Malvern.        |
| Mr. T. W. Lane,            | Old Hollow, West Malvern.        |



Messrs. Loyland Bros.  
Messrs. C. Spencer and Son

136, Worcester Road, Malvern.  
Wedderburn Road, Malvern.

Slaughtering is regularly carried out at all these premises on fixed days and when an emergency arises, when this occurs, the butchers are very co-operative in giving notice in compliance with the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

The inspection of all animal carcasses is undertaken at the time of slaughter or soon after, and the code of practice laid down in Memo 3/MEAT of the Ministry of Food is closely observed. The responsible task of meat inspection involves extra hours of duty on frequent occasions, either early morning or evening, and at one slaughterhouse every Sunday.

A considerable amount of home killed meat is obtained from wholesalers outside the district, therefore a **keen** observation of carcase meat and offal in the shops continues to be maintained by your Inspectorate.

#### MEAT INSPECTION

The following table shows the number of animal carcasses and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part:-

|                                                                                                                 | Cattle<br>Excluding<br>Cows | Cows | Calves | Sheep<br>and<br>Lambs | Pigs  | Horses |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------|--------|-----------------------|-------|--------|
| Number killed                                                                                                   | 653                         | 3    | 73     | 1,656                 | 419   | NIL    |
| Number inspected                                                                                                | 653                         | 3    | 73     | 1,656                 | 419   | NIL    |
| <u>All diseases except<br/>Tuberculosis and<br/>Cysticerci</u>                                                  |                             |      |        |                       |       |        |
| Whole carcasses<br>condemned                                                                                    | NIL                         | 1    | 1      | NIL                   | NIL   | NIL    |
| Carcasses of which<br>some part or organ<br>was condemned                                                       | 85                          | 2    | 1      | 12                    | 1     | NIL    |
| Percentage of the<br>number inspected<br>affected with<br>diseases other<br>than tuberculosis<br>and cysticerci | 13.0 %                      | 100% | 2.7%   | 0.72%                 | 0.24% | NIL    |
| <u>Tuberculosis only:</u>                                                                                       |                             |      |        |                       |       |        |
| Whole carcasses<br>condemned                                                                                    | 1                           | NIL  | NIL    | NIL                   | NIL   | NIL    |
| Carcasses of which<br>some part or organ<br>was condemned                                                       | 14                          | NIL  | NIL    | NIL                   | 10    | NIL    |
| Percentage of the<br>number inspected<br>affected with<br>tuberculosis                                          | 2.3%                        | NIL  | NIL    | NIL                   | 2.4%  | NIL    |
| <u>Cysticercosis</u>                                                                                            |                             |      |        |                       |       |        |
| Carcasses of which<br>some part or<br>organ was condemned                                                       | NIL                         | NIL  | NIL    | NIL                   | NIL   | NIL    |



|                                                        | Cattle<br>Excluding<br>Cows | Cows | Calves | Sheep<br>and<br>Lambs | Pigs | Horses |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------|--------|-----------------------|------|--------|
| Carcases submitted<br>to treatment by<br>refrigeration | NIL                         | NIL  | NIL    | NIL                   | NIL  | NIL    |
| Generalised and<br>totally condemned                   | NIL                         | NIL  | NIL    | NIL                   | NIL  |        |

#### UN SOUND FOOD

The following is a detailed list of the diseased or unsound meat and other food examined by your Inspectors in slaughterhouses and shops and subsequently destroyed. The method of destruction of meat, meat products and tinned meat is by incineration by furnace fire. Other foods are buried.

#### Tuberculosis

##### Bovines

|                    |          |
|--------------------|----------|
| Carcase and organs | 1        |
| Carcase meat       | 340 lbs. |
| Heads              | 5        |
| Tongues            | 5        |
| Lungs              | 9 sets   |
| Livers             | 5        |
| Mesenteries        | 4        |
| Skirts             | 2        |

##### Swine

|              |         |
|--------------|---------|
| Heads        | 8       |
| Mesenteries  | 2       |
| Plucks       | 4       |
| Stomachs     | 4       |
| Carcase meat | 60 lbs. |

#### Conditions other than Tuberculosis

##### Bovines

|                    |                    |          |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------|
| Carcase and Organs | Metritis           | 1 cow    |
| Carcase meat       | Bruising           | 201 lbs  |
| " "                | Bone taint         | 359 lbs  |
| Livers             | Fatty degeneration | 1        |
| Livers (Part)      | Fatty degeneration | 5 lbs.   |
| "                  | Abscesses          | 8        |
| " "                | "                  | 27 lbs.  |
| "                  | Angiomatosis       | 2        |
| "                  | Cirrhosis          | 1        |
| " "                | "                  | 15 lbs.  |
| "                  | Distomatosis       | 12       |
| " "                | "                  | 140 lbs. |
| "                  | Echinococcus cysts | 1        |
| " "                | Necrosis           | 3 lbs.   |
| Spleens            | Echinococcus cysts | 1        |
| Kidney             | Multiple Abscesses | 1        |
| Skirt              | Echinococcus cysts | 1 lb.    |

##### Calves

|                    |            |         |
|--------------------|------------|---------|
| Carcase and Organs | Immaturity | 1       |
| Carcase meat       | Bruising   | 10 lbs. |

##### Sheep

|              |           |         |
|--------------|-----------|---------|
| Carcase meat | Bruising  | 16 lbs. |
| Heads        | Abscesses | 1       |



|               |                    |         |
|---------------|--------------------|---------|
| Lungs         | Pneumonia          | 1 set   |
| Livers        | Distomatosis       | 6       |
| Livers (Part) | "                  | 3½ lbs. |
| "             | Fatty Degeneration | 2       |
| "             | Necrosis           | 1       |

#### Swine

|              |           |        |
|--------------|-----------|--------|
| Carcase meat | Abscesses | 9 lbs. |
| Livers       | Cirrhosis | 1      |

#### Meat, Poultry, Fish and Miscellaneous Foods.

7 lbs. Imported Pigs Kidneys.

10 lbs. Imported Lambs Liver.

|                        |          |               |         |
|------------------------|----------|---------------|---------|
| Bacon                  | 24 lbs.  | Cooked Veal   | 4 lbs.  |
| Ham                    | 10¼ lbs. | Cooked Tongue | 4 lbs.  |
| Sausages               | 76¾ lbs. | Ducklings     | 10      |
| 19 Pork Pies           | 19 lbs.  | N. Z. Cheese  | 15 lbs. |
| Stuffed Leg<br>of Pork | 7 lbs.   | Wet Fish      | 84 lbs. |

#### Tinned Meats

|                       |          |
|-----------------------|----------|
| 38 Tins Luncheon Meat | 36½ lbs. |
| 33 Tins Corned Beef   | 90¾ lbs. |
| 6 Tins Pork           | 24 lbs.  |
| 12 Tins Tongue        | 63 lbs.  |
| 1 Tin Jellied Veal    | 6 lbs.   |

#### Tinned Ham

|         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| 11 Tins | 125¾ lbs. |
|---------|-----------|

#### Tinned Gammon

|        |         |
|--------|---------|
| 4 Tins | 48 lbs. |
|--------|---------|

#### Tinned Bacon

|         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| 20 Tins | 217¾ lbs. |
|---------|-----------|

#### Tinned Food other than Meat

|       |          |               |          |
|-------|----------|---------------|----------|
| Fish  | 14 Tins  | Milk          | 77 Tins  |
| Fruit | 211 Tins | Vegetables    | 122 Tins |
| Soup  | 6 Tins   | Miscellaneous | 7 Tins   |

#### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933 - 54

The important requirements of these Acts which the Council are required to administer relate to the stunning of animals prior to slaughter and the licensing of persons engaged in slaughtering operations. The licences of fifteen slaughtermen were renewed for the period of one year.

One person was granted a Slaughterman's licence after satisfactory evidence of his efficiency had been supplied.

#### RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

This Act is designed to lay down certain standards of cleanliness in the manufacture, use and storage of rag flock and other filling materials, and provides for the registration of upholsterers and certain other businesses, such as toy-makers and the licensing of manufacturers of rag flock etc.

Two premises are registered under the provisions laid down by this Act.



## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

293 treatments for the destruction of rodents were carried out during the year.

Special attention is paid to the periodical survey of the hedgerows and streams adjacent to farms and allotments where there are piggeries. Constant inspections and treatments are made at the Council's refuse tips and Sewage Disposal Works. The operative engaged on this work is supervised by your Inspectors.

As in the previous year, a test treatment was carried out on the entire sewerage system which was followed up by two maintenance treatments. Particulars of investigations made and the results of the treatments carried out are recorded as required by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

It was not necessary to institute legal proceedings during the year under review.

## CONCLUSION

I am again indebted to Dr. Green for his help on matters of mutual concern relating to the Department; to the Clerk of the Council and the Treasurer for their kind co-operation and invaluable assistance.

My thanks are also due to all members of the staff for their continued support so loyally given, which I gratefully acknowledge.

It gives one pleasure to record sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and the Housing Committee, for their interest in the variety of problems with which we are confronted from time to time, concerning environmental health. Certain of our duties would, indeed, become most onerous without the help and advocacy of Councillors actively concerned in the functions of the Committee to which they are appointed.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HUGH L. WHITWHAM





